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The work culminates in the author's philosophy of life. Morals, religion, coöperation and competition are subjected to an evolutionary analysis. Naturally, many of the details are speculative. In matters of phylogeny there is some room for differences of opinion. It does not seem that Professor MacFarlane has given due weight and importance to the paleontological evidence for a reptilian ancestry of the mammals. However, this does not detract from the main thesis of the book.

Chapters xx to xxx should prove of interest to anthropologists.

LOUIS R. SULLIVAN

*The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe.* LEON DOMINIAN.

Published for the American Geographical Society of New York by Henry Holt and Co.: New York, 1917. Pp. xvii, 375, 9 plates, 67 figures.

This is an excellent book, which no anthropologist, concerned at all with Europe, can afford to dispense with as a work of reference. It is strictly impartial in its presentation of evidence, critical in its interpretations, and for a war-time work concerned with issues of the war, surprisingly fair in its attitude. In addition, it is excellently written. To the scientific student its chief value will be as a convenient and authoritative compilation. The maps—all of the “plates” and many of the “figures” are such—are of high grade: without exception they show clearly the particular points which they illustrate. An introduction by Madison Grant emphasizes the prevailing lack of race consciousness in Europe and the circumstance that language is the essential factor in the creation of national unity and nationality. The author and the Society are alike to be congratulated on this work.

A. L. KROEBER

[Collected Papers in] *Analytical Psychology.* C. G. JUNG. Authorized Translation edited by Dr. CONSTANCE E. LONG, New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1916.

*The Psychology of the Unconscious* [Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido].

C. G. JUNG. Translated by Dr. BEATRICE M. HINKLE, New York: Moffat, Yard and Co., 1916.

These volumes are of interest to anthropologists for two reasons. One is that, in some form or other, psychoanalysis has come to stay. The extravagances of some of its followers, and possibly an excessive confidence on the part of all of them, may vitiate much of the present status of their science. For instance, its future center of gravity may